

The last day, along the Rutland Railroad tracks a clump of perhaps a dozen plants of the low hop clover, *Trifolium procumbens* L., was found by myself. Mr. George L. Kirk later reported the finding of one plant of this clover in the lumber yards, on the same trip.

Later in July, I found six good-sized plants of a western evening primrose, *Oenothera serrulata* Nutt., along the same track. These two are plants new to the state.

A new station for the meadow rue, *Thalictrum confine* Fernald, reported by Dr. J. A. Cushman from North Hero¹ and found at Gardner's Island, Lake Champlain, by Mr. Kirk, was rediscovered at Burlington Bay the second day of September. Prof. M. L. Fernald, to whom I sent specimens, says, "It is singularly undeveloped for this season of the year. On the St. John and the St. Lawrence, it flowers in June and July and the fruit is usually too ripe to collect by the middle of August. It will be interesting to know whether it develops good fruit at this season of the year."

The latter part of September *Gypsophila muralis* L. and *Sedum telephioides* Michx. were found in Colchester. The first was abundant in what seemed to have been a garden or cultivated place and of the last one clump had escaped to the roadside. Both were growing in sandy soil.—NELLIE F. FLYNN, Burlington, Vermont.

A REMARKABLE FORM OF *KALMIA LATIFOLIA*.—While returning from a botanical excursion with members of the Springfield Botanical Club in June, 1907, the writer with others noticed a curious form of *Kalmia* growing beside the road in Leverett not far from Mt. Toby. The corolla, instead of being of the customary saucer shape, was divided completely into five or more narrowly linear or in some cases even thread-shaped petals, giving the plant a unique appearance.

Some years ago a similar plant was discovered by Miss Bryant at South Deerfield. These were submitted to Dr. Asa Gray, who described them under the title "Dialysis with Staminody in *Kalmia latifolia*," in the *American Naturalist*, Vol. IV, pages 373 and 374, 1871.

Prof. C. S. Sargent, in "Garden and Forest," Vol. II, pages 452 and 453, also describes and figures this curious monstrosity, which was procured from Deerfield and cultivated in the Arnold Arboretum.

¹ Vt. Bot. Cl. Bull. iii. 54 (1908).

He mentions that the plant produces seed freely in cultivation and can be propagated by grafting on *Kalmia*.

Dr. Gray mentions the resemblance of some of these petals to filaments, and says this resemblance goes further, for most of them are actually tipped with an imperfect anther. This we did not notice in our specimens.

Undoubtedly this sport is not confined to one locality, and further search may reveal other plants of this interesting form.—GEORGE E. STONE, Amherst, Massachusetts.

SCIRPUS LINEATUS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—On July 20, while collecting at Manchester, N. H., in a damp field where species and forms of *Scirpus*, especially of the *cyperinus* group, are abundant, I found a single tuft of *S. lineatus* Michx, not as yet reported, I think, east of Vermont. Among indigenous plants of the locality are *Lycopodium inundatum* L., *Eleocharis tenuis* (Willd.) Schultes., *Carex stipata* Muhl., *C. stellulata* Good., *Juncus filiformis* L., *Spiranthes cernua* (L.) Richard., *Liparis Loeselii* (L.) Richard. and *Drosera rotundifolia* L. Doubtless the species may be found elsewhere in New Hampshire where similar ecological conditions prevail.—F. W. BATCHELDER, Manchester, New Hampshire.

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